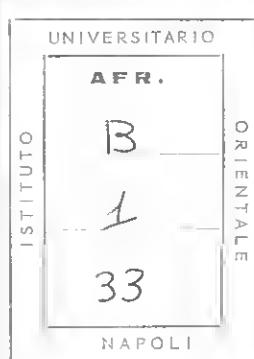


A
GRAMMATICAL SKETCH
OF THE
TEMAHUQ
OR
TOWAREK LANGUAGE





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PREFACE.

THE following sketch of the Twarek Grammar was forwarded by me to the Official Authorities in *May*, 1860, but its publication was withheld as I expected to return to Ghadames and wished to render it more complete.

At that time it was the first attempt to reduce to any sort of rule this important Language, which would seem to form the groundwork of most of the tongues of North Central Africa. Since then, however, the Twarek has been studied in Algeria, and the results laid before the public.

Not having returned to the Desert, I have been unable to make any additions or improvements to this Essay from my own experience, and I therefore prefer that it should now appear exactly as I left it eighteen months ago; for it will then, at least, have the one merit, which in no science is of more importance than in philology, of having been written when I was in entire ignorance of the labours of others on the same track.

This, together with the difficulty of reducing a Language to rules when the nation speaking it acknowledge none to exist, and the short time during which I had the opportunity of studying it, will, I trust, be considered a sufficient excuse for the many errors contained in the following pages.

HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN.

4, ROYAL CRESCENT,
2nd December, 1861.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

THE language of the Tawarek, or as it is called by them Temahug, is one of the sister languages spoken by the inhabitants of many districts of the Atlas range of mountains from Egypt to the western shores of Morocco, and which are all included in the general term Berber.

The Jehéli or language of the hilly regions in the Pashalic of Tripoli has as many dialects as there are districts in which it is spoken, viz.:—Rujbán, Cabaw, Mejérhera, Naaloot, &c.; all of which have much Arabic in their composition, and are so similar one to another that an inhabitant of one district can easily make himself understood in another.

In the dialect of the Oasis of Soakna there is much less Arabic, and in the Ghadamsieh again still less.

The language of the Kabyles of Algeria and the Shilha of Morocco have a common origin with all the above, though what intermixture of Arabic they contain I have had no opportunity of judging.

The language of the Towarck is probably the purest of all these off-shoots of the ancient Berber tongue, though that of the tribes in the north of the Sahara contains many words of Arabic origin. That spoken by the Towarck of the south Sahara, the Kélowi, Awelímmiden, &c., who call it Temáshught, probably assimilates more to the Soudan tongues; the former, for instance, containing Bornu and Hausa, and the latter Hausa and Songhay words and expressions.

I have given my attention exclusively to the northern Towarck branch of these languages, both from a conviction that it is purer than the Ghadamsieh or the Jehéli, and also because I luckily obtained the friendship and assistance of Sheikh Mohammed Aússuk, formerly Kadi

of Ghat, and son of one of the most renowned Arahic scholars of northern Africa. As he is well acquainted with the Arabic language, I was enabled to obtain much information from him; but his departure from Ghadames unluckily put a stop to my labours long before I had obtained sufficient data to allow me to form a correct estimate of the language. I did not succeed in finding another teacher owing to the very limited knowledge of Arabic generally possessed by the Tawarek; and I myself left the Oasis before my friend Sy Mohammed returned to it. The difficulty, moreover, of studying with a person who had not the slightest idea how to apply the principles of grammar to a language which, according to his notions, had no rules, was very great; and I could only obtain the instruction I desired by putting innumerable questions to the Sheikh and making him translate phrases containing the points at issue, from the analyzation of which I deduced my rules.

The above observations will, I think, be a sufficient excuse for the imperfect state of my work and any errors it may contain, though I venture to hope that the following pages will be found to throw some new light on a language as yet but little known to philologists.

H. S. F.

4, ROYAL CRESENT,
May, 1860.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE Tawarek write from right to left, like the Arahs and many other Eastern nations.

The Temahuq alphabet, or "Tifeenagh," contains 25 simple letters, which are contained in the following table. I have given the corresponding Arabic letters; and in order that the difference between the Arabic and the Temahuq alphabet may be seen at a glance, I have not omitted those letters of the former which are not found in the latter:—

TIFEENAGH.		ARABIC.	Equiva-	TIFEENAGH.		ARABIC.	Equiva-
Name.	Character.			Name.	Character.		
Tegherit	•	ا	a, e, i	Yel	ي	ل	ي
Yeh	۞	ب	b	Yem	م	م	m
Yet	+	ت	t	Yen	ن	ن	n
—	—	ث	—	Yes	س	س	s
Yej	ئ	ج	j	Yedh	ڏ	ڏ	d
Yeg	غ	ـ	g	—	ـ	ـ	—
—	—	ـ	—	Yeγ	ـ	ـ	γ
Yok	::	ـ	k	Yef	ـ	ـ	f
Yed	ـ	ـ	d	Yoq	ـ	ـ	q
—	—	ـ	—	Yes	ـ	ـ	s
Yer	ـ	ـ	r	Yes	ـ	ـ	س
Yez	ـ	ـ	z	Yeh	ـ	ـ	ه
Yet	ـ	ـ	t	Y8	ـ	ـ	ـ
Yoz	#	ـ	ـ	Yey	ـ	ـ	y
Yec	ـ	ـ	c				

There are also eight double letters, the advantage of which as a help to the pronunciation will be at once perceived when it is considered that the short vowels are not expressed in writing the Temahuq, and it is thus often difficult to know whether two consecutive consonants are pronounced with an intermediate short vowel or not. These compounds thus greatly assist the reader, as wherever two letters which admit of combination are found separate, they must be pronounced with an intermediate vowel:—

TIFEEENAGH.		Compound of.	Equivalent.
Name.	Character.		
Yenk	₪	t and ..	nk
Yend	↗	l " A	nd
Yemt	Ξ	□ " +	mt
Yelt	↔	|| " +	lt
Yert	⊕	○ " +	rt
Yest	⊕	◎ " +	st
Yent	Τ	l " +	nt
Yöt	†	: " +	ot

As many of the Arabic letters have various pronunciations, according to the different regions in the vast portion of the globe in which that language prevails, it will be necessary for me to give some further explanations as to the sound given to some of the letters by the Twarek.

Ξ Arabic ل is a very hard t, much like dt.

Arabic ل is like a hard dz.

Ξ Arabic ض is a hard dh, or more resembling dth.

: Arabic ظ is similar to the French r, "grasseyé," but more guttural; and it must not be mistaken for 't, which is a hard g, a sound unknown to the Arabs, except in Barbary, where the natives frequently, but very incorrectly, give it to the ق.

... Arabic ق a hard guttural k, a sound unknown to any European language.

The 't' is often pronounced as though an e followed it (not however softening it), as for instance in the word + 't' ⊕ +, tebegeōt, a mare.

In the equivalents which I have given to the Twarek characters I

have been guided as much as possible by the analogy between them and the Fifeenagh, and have thus frequently taken Greek characters.

In nearly every case I have taken the characters recommended by Professor Newman, whose long experience of their utility is quite sufficient excuse for my adopting them.

Great inconvenience would be experienced by modifying the k, g, d, and s with h, to render the letters :: (خ), : (خ), Ξ (ض), and Σ (ش), for it will frequently happen that the letters kh, gh, dh, and sh, though contiguous, may each have the distinct sounds of k-h, g-h, d-h, and s-h. It is, therefore, better to represent those letters by k, γ (which has in Greek a sound very similar to the ظ of the Arabs), d and š, the three dots over the latter striking the eye at once with a similarity to ش. To preserve the analogy with the representation of d for ض I give t, s, and z for ل, ع, and ئ. :: (ك) I render by c (always hard) and ... (ق) by q; and for : I give the Greek ς in order to avoid rendering it by the two letters ou, or by w, according as it is a vowel or consonant sound. In this manner each of the Fifeenagh is represented by a single character, the advantage of which will be evident to those who have at any time occupied themselves in writing Semitic languages in the European character.

Further Observations on the Orthography.

Tegherit is never found in the middle of a word, therefore in making compound words a final . in the anterior word, or an initial . in the posterior word of the compound, must be elided.

In conjugating Verbs and deriving and declining the Substantives the following letters frequently replace each other reciprocally:

... and : ; : and 't'; l and ئ.

Two similar letters following one another are always pronounced with a short vowel between them, and never as a double letter, which latter sound is represented by teshdid (*) over the letter to be doubled.

When a word ending in : receives the suffix +, the +: is substituted by Ex.:

... ئ Nayaq, I saw him, for + : ئ Nayaγ-t.

THE VERB

I take the Verb as the first part of speech, as it appears, like in Arabic, to be the root from which Nouns Substantive and Adjective are formed.

The simplest form of the Verb is the third person *sing.* of the preterit, which I therefore consider as the root.

Genders of the Verb.

The third person *sing.* has distinct *masc.* and *fem.* forms.

The second and first persons *sing.* have but one form each, which is common to both genders.

In the *pl.* the third and second persons have each their *masc.* and *fem.* forms, and the first person has but one form, which is common.

Preterit.

The *fem.* of the third person *sing.* is formed by prefixing + to the *masc.* (the root).

The second person is formed by prefixing + and affixing \wedge to the root.

The first person is formed by affixing : to the root.

The third person *pl. masc.* is formed by affixing | to the root, and the *fem.* by affixing +|.

The second person *pl. masc.* is formed by prefixing + and affixing \square to the root, and the *fem.* by adding + to the *masc.*

The first person *pl.* is formed by prefixing | to the root. Ex.:

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. .	3rd pers. | ***	.....	*** +
	2nd " ..	.....	*** +
	1st " ..	.....	*** +
Pl. .	3rd " | ***	.....	+ | ***
	2nd " | *** +	.....	+ | *** +
	1st " ..	*** |	*** +

Future.

The future is formed by prefixing \wedge to those persons of the preterit that do not commence with +. To those commencing with + the · only is prefixed. Ex.:

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. .	3rd pers. | *** \wedge ·	.....	*** +
	2nd " ..	.....	*** +
	1st " ..	.....	*** +
Pl. .	3rd " | *** \wedge ·	.....	+ | *** \wedge ·
	2nd " | *** +	.....	+ | *** +
	1st " ..	*** | \wedge ·	*** +

When the third person *sing.* and first person *pl.* of the preterit end in · the · is cut off in forming the same persons of the future. Ex.:

· ||' | · Igele, he went. | · ||' | O | Nisinga, we baked.
||' | \wedge · Edigel, he will go. | · ||' | O | \wedge · Edinsing, we shall bake.

Present.

There are various modes of forming the present tense. They are as follows:—

1st. By placing teshdid (·) over the second radical, and changing an initial ζ into ·. Ex.:

ζ || · I·ley, he mingled.	Pres. ζ || · I·alley.
|| · \equiv ζ Yédal, he carried.	Pres. || · \square · Idaccal.

2nd. By changing the initial ζ or · into +. Ex.:

○ \square · Ufur, he hid.	Pres. ○ \square · Itáfur.
\wedge Θ ζ Yosed, he came.	Pres. \wedge Θ + Itased.

3rd. By placing an accentuated fatha (') for vowel point on the first radical, and changing an initial ζ into . Ex.:

· ⊕|⊖ · Isinse, he applied.	Pres.	· ⊕|⊖ · Isánse.
··||⊖ Ζ Yésolaq, he adopted.	Pres.	··||⊖ Isálaq.

There is, however, much irregularity in the formation of the present tense, especially in the apparently arbitrary manner in which the short vowels (vowel points) are changed.

Imperative.

The second person *sing.* of the Imperative is formed by merely striking off the final tegherit . from the root.

The second person *pl. masc.* is formed by affixing +, and the *fem.* by affixing +□ to the second person *sing.* Ex.:

· ||'Ι· Igele, he went.

Imperative second person *sing.*, ||'Ι· Igel.

Pl. second person masc., +||'Ι· Igelet.

" *fem.*, +□||'Ι· Igelement.

Past Participle.

The Past Participle *sing. masc.* is formed by prefixing □·, and the *fem.* by prefixing □+ to the root.

The *pl. masc.* is formed by adding | to the *masc. sing.*; and the *pl. fem.* by adding + to the *pl. masc.* Ex.:

· □+· Itše, he ate.

P.P. { Sing. *masc.*, · □+□· Imitše; *fem.*, · □+□+ Timitše;
Pl. *masc.* | □+□· Imitšen; *fem.*, +|□+□· Imitšenet.

N.B. An initial ζ or . in the third person *sing. masc.* of the preterit must never be considered a radical.

Conjugation of the Verb ||'Ι· O · Irgel, he fastened, which forms its present tense by reduplication of the second radical (see page 11).

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
<i>Preterit.</i>			
Sing. 3.	||'Ι· O · Irgel	.....	||'Ι· O + Tirgel
,, 2.	.....	△||'Ι· O + Tirgeléd	.....
,, 1.	.....	:||'Ι· O · Irgeláy	.....
Plur. 3.	||'Ι· O · Irgelen	.....	+||'Ι· O · Irgelenet
,, 2.	□||'Ι· O + Tirgelém	.....	+□||'Ι· O + Tirgélémet
,, 1.	.....	||'Ι· O | Nirgel	.....
<i>Future.</i>			
Sing. 3.	||'Ι· O | Edirgel	.....	||'Ι· O + Etiigel
,, 2.	.....	△||'Ι· O + Etírgeled	.....
,, 1.	.....	:||'Ι· O | Edírgelaq	.....
Plur. 3.	||'Ι· O | Edírgelen	.....	+||'Ι· O | Edírgelenet
,, 2.	□||'Ι· O + Etírgelem	.....	+□||'Ι· O + Etírgélement
,, 1.	.....	||'Ι· O | Edímirgel	.....
<i>Present.</i>			
Sing. 3.	||'Ι· O · Irággel	.....	||'Ι· O + Tirággel
,, 2.	.....	△||'Ι· O + Tirággeled	.....
,, 1.	.....	:||'Ι· O · Irággelay	.....
Plur. 3.	||'Ι· O · Irággen	.....	+||'Ι· O · Iraggélenet
,, 2.	□||'Ι· O + Tirággelem	.....	+□||'Ι· O + Tiraggélement
,, 1.	.....	||'Ι· O | Nirággel	.....
<i>Imperative.</i>			
Sing. 2.	.....	||'Ι· O · Irgel	.....
Plur. 2.	+||'Ι· O · Irgelét	.....	+□||'Ι· O · Irgélement
<i>Past Participle.</i>			
Sing.	||'Ι· O □ · Imirgel	.....	||'Ι· O □ + Timirgel
Plur.	||'Ι· O □ · Imírglen	.....	+||'Ι· O □ · Imírgélenet

Conjugation of the Verb ○... Iqas, he clapped hands, which forms the present tense by changing the initial ζ or . into +· (see page 11).

Preterit.

MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. 3. ○... Iqas	.....	○... + Tiqas
" 2.	Λ○... + Tiqaséd	.....
" 1.	:○... Iqasáy	.....
Plur. 3. |○... Iqasén	.....	+|○... Iqásnet
" 2. □○... + Tiqasém	.....	+□○... + Tiqásnet
" 1. .....	○... | Niqas	.....

Future.

Sing. 3. ○... Λ· Ediqas	.....	○... + Etiqas
" 2.	Λ○... + Etiqaséd	.....
" 1.	:○... Λ· Ediqasáy	.....
Plur. 3. |○... Λ· Ediqasén	.....	+|○... Λ· Ediqásnet
" 2. □○... + Etiqasém	.....	+□○... + Etiqásnet
" 1. .....	○... | Λ· Edinqas	.....

Present.

Sing. 3. ○... +· Itáqas	.....	○... ++ Titáqas
" 2.	Λ○... ++ Titáqased	.....
" 1.	:○... +· Itáqasáy	.....
Plur. 3. |○... +· Itáqasen	.....	+|○... +· Itaqásnet
" 2. □○... ++ Titáqasem	.....	+□○... ++ Titaqásnet
" 1. .....	○... + | Nitáqas	.....

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	○... Iqas	.....
Plur. 2. +○... Iqasét'	.....	+□○... Iqásnet

Past Participle.

Sing. ○... □· Imiqas	.....	○... □+ Timiqas
Plur. |○... □· Imiqasén	.....	+|○... □· Imiqásnet

Conjugation of Verb ·Ε+· Itṣa, he ate, with the irregular form of present tense, ++· Itet.

Preterit.

MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. 3. ·Ε+· Itṣa	.....	·Ε++ Titṣa
" 2.	ΛΕ++ Titṣéd	.....
" 1.	:Ε+· Itṣáy	.....
Plur. 3. |Ε+· Itṣen	.....	+|Ε+· Itṣenet
" 2. □Ε++ Titṣem	.....	+□Ε++ Titṣemet
" 1.	·Ε+ | Nitṣa	.....

Future.

Sing. 3. Ε+Λ· Edets	.....	Ε++ Etets
" 2.	ΛΕ++ Etitséd	.....
" 1.	:Ε+Λ· Editsáy	.....
Plur. 3. |Ε+Λ· Editsén	.....	+|Ε+Λ· Editsenet
" 2. □Ε++ Etitsém	.....	+□Ε++ Etitsemet
" 1.	Ε+ | Edinéts	.....

Present.

Sing. 3. ++· Itet	.....	†+ Tet
" 2.	Λ++ Tetéd	.....
" 1.	:++ Tetáy	.....
Plur. 3. |++· Téten	.....	+|++ Tétenet
" 2. □++ Tétem	.....	+□++ Tétemet
" 1. .....	++ | Nítet	.....

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	Ε+· Etś	.....
Plur. 2. +Ε+· Etṣet	.....	+□Ε+· Etṣemet

Past Participle.

Sing. 3. ·Ε+□· Imitṣe	.....	·Ε+□+ Timitṣe
Plur. |Ε+□· Imitṣen	.....	+|Ε+□· Imitṣenet

List of Verbs with 1st Form of Present (see p. 11).

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
||○:ξ Yéyhel	||○:· Iyábel
· · ξ· Isca	· · ξ· Isácca
○○·· Ierah	○○·· Icerrah
ξ○· Yigney	ξ○· Igammey
:○○ξ Yérnay	:○○· Irámmay
○·· ○○· Ismecas	○·· ○○· Isámmecas
:Λ○ξ Yésdø	:Λ○· Isáddø
· *○· Irze	· *○· Irázø
||·· Ξ· Yédcal	||·· Ξ· Idáccal
+ξ:· Yéyseyt	+ξ:· Iyássseyt
⊕+○○· Ismetert	⊕+○○· Isámmetert
○○□○· Isnafran	○○□○· Isánnafrañ
ξ||:· Iyley	ξ||:· Iyállø
||'· ○· Irgel	||'· ○· Irágøl
⊕○·· ○· Iscarat	⊕○·· ○· Isáccarat
· Λ○· Imda	· Λ○· Imáddu
||||:· Iylil	||||:· Iyállil
||||:· ○· Iscalal	||||:· ○· Isáccalal
○+·· Iytas	○+·· Iyáttas
T○·· Iesant	T○·· Icássant
||:○· Isúyil	||:○· Isáyyil

List of Verbs with 2nd Form of Present (see p. 11).

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
· ||ξ Yóla	· ||+· Itúlu
· +ξ Yóte	· ++· Itát
· '· Iga	· '· Tag
||:ξ Yecún	||:· +· Itúcan
○*ξ Yezar	○*+· Itizar
|||ξ Yelil	|||+· Itilal
○○ξ Yerin	○○+· Itéran
· ξξ Yóye	· ξ+· Itye
||Λ· Idel	||Λ+· Itádel
⊕○·· ξ Yeesud	⊕○·· +· Itúcsad

List of Verbs with 2nd Form of Present—continued.

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
⊕Λ· Idest	⊕Λ+· Itádest
⊕○ξ Yósas	⊕○+· Itásas
○○ξ Yóram	○○+· Itáram
ξ:· ξ Yócay	ξ:· +· Itácay
· '· Ige	· '· +· Itáge
||...ξ Yeqan	||...+· Itúqan
· ..ξ Yocu	· ..+· Itúcu
Λξ:· Yézáyd	Λξ:· +· Itásayd
Λ...· Iqad	Λ...+· Itáqad
||..○○· Imiscal	||..○○+· Itámiscal
Ιξικ· Amenáyen	Ιξικ+· Itámenayen
○○□· Ufur	○○□+· Itáfur
Λ○ξ Yósed	Λ○+· Itásed
ξ*○· Imezey	ξ*○+· Itámezey
||· Imin	||+· Itinin
||○· Isen	||○+· Itásen
⊕:ξ· Yéšeort	⊕:ξ+· Itášeort
○:○· Imahsar	○:○+· Itámahsar
ΛΛ· Iydad	ΛΛ· +· Itiydad
· ○ξ Yesu	· ○+· Itúsu
⊕○□○· Isufart	⊕○□○+· Itásufart
-Tξ:· Yekáyent	-Tξ:· +· Itákayent
⊕::· Ikast	⊕::+· Itákast
ΗΛ· ξ Yecudelt	ΗΛ· +· Itácdelt
ξ○Ξ○· Imadray	ξ○Ξ○+· Itámadray
· ||:· ○· Imiclo	· ||:· ○+· Itámiclo
⊕○· Abat	⊕○+· Itíhat
· :· '· Igeña	· :· '· +· Itigeña
○:· ○· Yemucus	○:· ○+· Itimucus
||:· ○· Imýanen	||:· ○+· Itímýanen
Ι#ξ· Yezun	Ι#+· Itúzan
Ο'· ξ· Yogem	Ο'· +· Itágem
⊕○· Itah	⊕○++· Itátab
○...ξ· Yaqor	○...+· Itáyora
· *· Ilay	· *+· Itázay
· ||:· ||:· Iclócalo	· ||:· ||:· +· Iticlácalo

List of Verbs with 3rd Form of Present (see page 12.)

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
| ⊖ ⊖ Yesudan	| ⊖ ⊖ Isádan
... || ⊖ Yesolaq	... || ⊖ Isálaq
· ⊙ | ⊖ Isinse	· ⊙ | ⊖ Isánsc
| ⊕ ⊖ Isisten	| ⊕ ⊖ Isásten
|| : | * Yeziñyel	|| : | * Izáñyel
· : . | * Izinca	· : . | * Izánca
· ' | ⊖ Isinga	· ' | ⊖ Isánga
· T ⊖ Isinta	· T ⊖ Isanta
· ⊖ + * Izitše	· ⊖ + * Izatše
· : . | * Yesca	· : . | * Isác
· | z * Izieyha	· | z * Izáyha
|| : | ⊖ Isinyal	|| : | ⊖ Isányal
* * | * Azimizi	* * | * Izámize

List of Verbs having an irregular Form of Present.

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
| ⊖ Isan	T ⊖ Isant
Λ : ' | Igehed	: ' | + Itageh
|| * * * Yezózil	|| * * * Azúzil
⊖ : ⊖ Essad	⊖ : ⊖ Isayad
⊖ : ; | * Yehašah	⊖ : ; | Ihuhab
| ⊖ | * Yemun	| ⊖ | * Itumund
⊖ || ⊖ | Iflis	⊖ || ⊖ | Ifélast
⊖ : . Isas	⊖ : . Igas
|| ⊖ O ⊖ Iserdal	⊖ O ⊖ Isard
⊖ + z : ⊖ Isayatas	- O : . Izari
' | A : Hledig	' | * * Izazig
- | O . Irne	+ | O . Irúnut
+ A . Ideet	+ A . Ideet
+ : . Isat	+ ' | . Igat

The auxiliary Verb "to he" is rendered in Temahuq by the Verb · || ., which has but one tense, used apparently both in a past and present sense.

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. 3.	· || . Ila	.....	· || + Tela
" 2.	.....	Δ || + Teled	.....
" 1.	.....	: || . Ilay	.....
Plur. 3.	I || . Ilan	.....	+ || . Ilanet
" 2.	□ || + Telem	.....	+ □ || + Telemet
" 1.	.....	· || Nila	.....

"To have" is rendered by the proposition O : yor, with, near to, or from, coupled with the suffix Pronouns, for the present tense. Ex.:

: O : yorec, thou hast;

: | O : yorauay, we have.

The past tense is expressed by prefixing · || . to the above. Ex.:

· O : · || . Ila yori, I had;

| O O : · || . Ila yorisan, they had.

Sentences exemplifying the formations of the Verbs:-

+ O : Δ || ⊖ + · || .
heret tesléd sala

Have you heard anything?

Λ □ : □ Δ | + · || .
Mokamed tenáyed sala

Have you seen Mohammed?

: Δ Δ Δ ⊖ Δ · □ .
dédaγ édesid Em

When will he come here?

: | | | ⊖ ⊖ Δ · Δ | .
hic Isilsahin Aseyd

Bring the clothes quickly.

+ □ ⊖ + Δ ⊖ | + Δ O ⊖ Δ | .
tufat tegemád abarád Cay

Boy! Is it morning? (literally) Thou boy is to-morrow gone out?

:○č Յօ՛ + Յօ՛ +
yerš tegemád Tafoq

The sun has risen some time; (literally) The sun has gone out, &c.

Ի ՛ Ա Ա է : + Յ Օ Ո Ա Ո Ւ :
amán tašéydid dimárday Igel
Go now and bring some water.

։ Ա ։ Ո Ւ ։ Ա ։
edih Edingel
Let us go, then!

։ Ո ։ Ո
cánay Ma
What shall I do?

։ Ո ։ Ո
nicán Ma
What shall we do?

։ Ո Օ ։ Օ :
isénay 8ar
I do not know.

։ Ո Ւ ։ Զ + ։
amagínic Etš
Eat your supper.

։ Ո Ւ + Ա Կ Ը ։
tágile Acfid
Bring bread.

Ա Ո Կ Ը + ։ Ո
teféléd Mani
Whence comest thou?

։ Ո Ւ ։ ։ Ո Ւ :
hic éhen ec Igel
Go to the tent quickly.

⊕! + Ո Ւ Օ :
tahort Irgel
Fasten the door.

⊕! + Ո Ւ Օ :
tahort Suyl
Close the door.

Յ օ ՛ Ա ։ ։ ։
edigmáday Nee
I will go out.

Յ Ա Օ Ո + ։ Ա ։ ։
télsedas dih Ena
Say that again.

Ո Ո ։ ։ Ո
ilan Mani
Where are they?

Ո Ո ։ ։ Ո Ւ :
amanšcal ic Igele
He went to the Sultan.

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

All Substantives in the Temahuq language are either of the *masc.* or *fem.* gender. Those which have for the initial and final letter, or one of them, + are *fem.*; all others are *masc.*

Examples.

MASC.	FEM.
Յ Օ Օ : Aharád	Տ ա ր ա տ : Tabarát
Օ Ո : Elis	Տ ա մ ա տ : Tamát
Յ օ ։ Ámis	Տ ա լ ե մ տ : Talemt
Օ Օ Օ : Isásar	Տ ա ս ա ր : Tahuart
Օ ։ Ա : Adker	Տ ա ր ա : Tára
Ո Ւ : Egen	Տ ա շ ա ր : Táyara
Ո Ւ : Ahal	Տ ի հ ա յ : Tihay
Օ ։ : Evair	Տ ա հ ա ն ի տ : Táhanint
Կ Ը ։ : Icšeф	Տ ա մ ա ր : Tamart

Number.

Substantives of the *masc.* gender form their *plural*—

1st. By affixing 1 to the *sing.*; and if they commence with . pronounced a or e in the *sing.* in the *pl.* it takes the sound of i.

2nd. When the *sing.* ends in ., the . is often changed into 1 + (tan or ten); the change in the initial vowel from a or e to i still taking place.

3rd. By merely changing the pronunciation of the initial . into i.

4th. In some few cases a word ending in the *sing.* in . changes into the *pl.* into 1 : (wen).

Examples.

	SING.	PLUR.	
1st Form	□○⊕· Abarād ⊕⊖· Ays ⊖!· Ohud ○□□⊕· Ásafar !· · Áyan · · · Eechei □· · Aγrem !!· Aqil ○: "· Egiošer ξ:□· Ámašey ⊖○!· Aharađ	I⊕○⊕· Ibáraden I⊖⊖· Iyesan I⊖!· Ohuden I○□□⊕· Isáfaran I!· · Iyúnan I!· · Iechein I□○· Iyármén I!!· Iyálen I○: "· Igiošeren Iξ:□· Imášejen I⊖○!· Iháraden	boy horse crime medicine cord cock city arm breadth chief contract
2nd Form	· |!· Ehni " " "· Ung " " · ⊕!· Áyaba " " · |!· Ini " " · |□· Ámeni " " · ...○⊕· Abáreqa " " · |*□· Amízi " " · |"· Ige	I+|!· Ihnitan I+!"· Ungetan I+⊕!· Iyábatan I+|!· Initán I+|□· Imnitán I+...○⊕· Ibáreqetan I+|*□· Imizitan I+|"· Igetan	blood brotber bridle color comparison course decision action
3rd Form	!|□· Amóhaγ Λ:□· Amγad ⊖:□· Amaγeše ⊖⊖!· Agaded !!○⊕· Aburnuh	I|□· Imohay Λ:□· Imγad ⊖:□· Imaγeše ⊖⊖!· Igaded !!○⊕· Iburnuh	tarki tarki cheat bird cloak
4th Form	· Λ□· Amidi	I:Λ□· Imidišen	companion

Substantives of the *fem.* gender form their *plural*—

1st. By affixing | to the *sing.*, and when the latter ends in any of the compound letters ⊕, +, ⊕, +, ⊕, or in two letters (without an intervening short vowel), the latter of which is +, the + is left out in forming the *pl.* The first short vowel (vowel point) is changed into i.

2nd. Words ending in · generally change the · into |:

Examples.

	SING.	PLUR.
1st Form	⊕○⊕+ Tábarat +!"⊕+ Tebegešt ⊕⊖+ Tusist ⊕⊖○+ Tiradast +⊖+ Tisút !· ○!"+ Tégeruc ⊕□+ Támart +□□⊕+ Turift ⊕⊖+ Tecalt ⊕⊖○+ Tásacašen	I⊕○⊕+ Tibárašen I!"⊕+ Tebegešen I⊖⊖+ Tisesin I⊖⊖○+ Tiradášen I+⊖+ Tisútén I· ○!"+ Tigérucen I⊖+ Támaren I□□⊕+ Turifén I+⊖+ Tecalen I⊖⊖○+ Tisácašen
2nd Form	· ⊕!+ Tívara · ⊖!+ Tecáya · ○!+ Ténere · |○+ Túrna · ⊕□!+ Telumša · ||!"+ Tágile · +|+ Tunte	I:○!+ Tiyárišen I:⊖!+ Tecáyašen I:○!+ Tinérišan I:|○+ Túrnášen I:⊕□!+ Telumšašen I:||!"+ Tígelšen I:+|+ Tuntašen

Irregular Forms of *pl.*—*Nouns—Masculine.*

SING.	PLUR.
⊕||· Elis	IΛ□· Meden
⊖○○· Roris	⊖ΙΛ□· Médanis
⊖○□· Amaraš	+|:○□· Imarašnet
□Λ· Asádem	+|Λ· Édunet
⊖○□· Amasúr	⊖○□· Imašsar
|!· Uqun	I:|!· Tišóγnesen
|!#· Asazl8	I|!#· Išazlan
⊖□· Amis	⊖|□· Imnas
|!· |*· Azimca	I|!· |*· Izincáhan

Nouns—Feminine.

II : + Tecelt	II : + Tical	foot (measure)
III + Tamaṭ	III E + Tédeñen	woman
.. + CO + Taftaq	: + CO + Tifitay	hed
+ O A + Tedebut	. O A + Tideha	bedstead
T + I + Tehetint	I + I + Tihetan	box
+ IO : + Taγarínit	IO IO : + Taγarínesan	character
T ! + Táhanint	! ! + Tihúman	pity
+ IO : + Taγarínit	+ I O : + Taγarišenit	condition
+ I : + Taγahut	. ; + Tiya	dish

Declension of Nouns Substantive.

There is properly no declension of Nouns in the Temahuq, the cases being formed as in English, by Prepositions. As, however, the latter are prefixed to the words they govern, I shall consider it a true declension.

The nominative and accusative cases are alike. The genitive is formed by prefixing I ., to the nominative :, and the dative by prefixing ζ or . .

Examples.

	SINO.	PLUR.
N. & A.	Θ Ζ · Ays	a horse
G.	Θ Ζ · Inays	of a horso
D.	Θ Ζ Ζ Yays	to a horse
N. & A.	Φ Ι Ρ Π + Tebegešt	a mare
G.	Φ Ι Ρ Π + I. Intebegešt	of a mare
D.	Φ Ι Ρ Π + Itebegešt	to a mare
N. & A.	Θ Η · Élis	a man
G.	Θ Η · Inélis	of a man
D.	Θ Η Ζ Yélis	to a man
N. & A.	Θ Κ + Tamaṭ	a woman
G.	Θ Κ + I. Intamaṭ	of a woman
D.	Θ Κ + I. Itamaṭ	to a woman

Formation of Substantives.

Many Substantives are formed from Verbs; the manner of forming them depending on their gender.

Masculine substantives are derived from the root of the Verb by changing an initial ζ into . and cutting off a final + in those few cases where the root terminates in one. There is also frequently a change in the short vowels, which, though unexpressed in writing, is clearly observable in the pronunciation.

Examples.

DERIVATIVE.	DERIVED FROM.
· II A · Adela	amusement
O CO C O · Asufar	medicine
Ζ Ζ Τ · Agamey	claim
II # # · Azozil	advice
II I X · Azinhel	assistance
. I : · U-qun	ligature
II A .. Acudel	denial
. O · Iba	death
· II : C · Amieli	dinner
. Ζ · Ige	action
Ξ T · Agad	arrival
· A I C · Amindu	conclusion
II A · Idel	he played
⊕ CO C O · Asufart	he cured
Ζ Ζ Τ · Igmeiy	he claimed
II # # Ζ Yezožil	he advised
II I X Ζ Yezinhel	he aided
. ... Ζ Yegan	he hound
H A .. Ζ Yecudelt	he denied
+ O · Abát	he died
· II : C · Ímiclo	he dined
. Ζ · Iga	he did
Ξ T · Yesádin	he arrived
· A I C · Iminda	he finished

Feminine Substantives are formed from the root by prefixing and affixing +. When the root commences with ζ or . an elision of such letter takes place when the + is prefixed.

Examples.

DERIVATIVE.	DERIVED FROM.
T : + Túcunt	admiration
H II + Telilt	aid
+ : + Túcunt	blaze
+ : : C + Tásacast	a building
+ Ζ : + Táγeleyt	circulation
⊕ ... + Táquist	{ clapping of hands
+ Ξ O + Tíradast	compliance
⊕ II C C + Táflist	confidence
+ O + Tissut	cough
+ O + + Tétebt	a drop
⊕ : + Táyart	dryness
· Ζ · Yecún	to admire
II II Ζ Yelil	he assisted
. . : Ζ Yoca	it blazed
. : : C Yesca	he built
Ζ II : - Iγley	it circulated
⊕ Iqas	{ be clapped hands
· Ξ O · Irla	he complied
⊕ II C C - Iflis	he believed
. Ζ · Yesu	he cougbed
⊕ + - Itab	it dropped
Ο ... Ζ Yaqor	it dried

In some cases the final + is not added:—

· ॥ : + Tiema	affliction	· ॥ : . Iema	he afflicted
· + : + Tešáte	a blow	+ : . Isat	he struck
... ፳ ፳ + Támazuq	a dwelling	: ፳ . Izay	he dwelt

NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives are capable of all the inflections of the Verbal tenses. This peculiarity, which would appear to be common to all the Berber dialects, has caused some linguists to consider that in the Berber language there are no Adjectives, their place being supplied by Verbs of quality (See *Hanoteau's Kabyle Grammar*, p. 194, under "Verbes d'état"). As, however, these words do not appear, in the Temahuq at least, to allow of the formation of a future or any other derived tense, and as the root has a present signification, whereas it should be past if it were a Verb, I consider them here as Adjectives. I am also supported in this decision by the fact that the *fem.* and *pl.* are not invariably formed according to the rules given for the Verb.

Gender.

The *fem. sing.* of Adjectives is formed by prefixing, and sometimes also affixing, + to the *masc.*; and when the latter ends in |, the | is often dropped before the suffixed +.

Examples.

MASC.	FEM.	
: ॥ ፳ Yólay	: ॥ + Tólay	beautiful
፳ ፳ · Isád	፳ ፳ + Tišad	had
|| 〇 ॥ ! : Ihégerin	+ 〇 ॥ ! + Tihégerit	long
|| ፳ ॥ ! Gezúl	+ || ፳ ॥ ! Tegezúlet	short

Number.

The *pl.*, *masc.* and *fem.*, are generally formed according to the rules given for forming the third person *pl.* of the Verh. There are, nevertheless, frequent irregularities.

Examples.

	SINO.	PLUR.
<i>Mas.</i>	፳ 〇 ॥ ፳ + Anmáhray	፳ 〇 ॥ ፳ + Anmáhrayen
	፳ 〇 ॥ ፳ + Tanmáhray	+ ፳ 〇 ॥ ፳ + Anmáhrayuet
<i>Fem.</i>	· ॥ ॥ ፳ Yógig	· ॥ ॥ ፳ Yógigen
	+ ॥ ॥ ፳ Tógig	+ ॥ ॥ ፳ Yógignet
<i>Mas.</i>	· ॥ ॥ ፳ Hedig	· ॥ ॥ ፳ Hedigen
	+ ॥ ॥ ፳ Hediget	+ ॥ ॥ ፳ Hedignet
<i>Fem.</i>	|| 〇 ॥ ፳ 〇 · Isátafan	|| 〇 ॥ ፳ 〇 · Isátáfnen
	+ || 〇 ॥ ፳ 〇 + Tisátafat	+ || 〇 ॥ ፳ 〇 + Isátáfniyet
<i>Mas.</i>	|| ॥ ॥ ፳ Yécun	|| ॥ ॥ ፳ Acúnen
	|| ॥ ॥ + Túcun	+ || ॥ ॥ Acúnenet

Irregular forms of plural:—

	SINO.	PLUR.
<i>Mas.</i>	፳ ፳ 〇 Saméd	|| ፳ ፳ 〇 Isamédnin
	+ ፳ ፳ 〇 Sámediet	|| ፳ ፳ 〇 + Tísamednin
<i>Fem.</i>	|| 〇 ॥ 〇 Isán	|| 〇 ॥ 〇 Isánen
	|| 〇 ॥ + Tisán	+ || 〇 ॥ Isánet
<i>Mas.</i>	|| 〇 ॥ ॥ ፳ Iyendéran	|| ፳ 〇 ॥ ॥ Imaderóyen
	+ || 〇 ॥ ॥ + Tiyendérat	+ || 〇 ॥ ॥ + Timaderóyen
<i>Fem.</i>	|| ॥ ॥ ፳ Gezúl	|| ॥ ॥ ፳ Igezúlnen
	+ || ॥ ॥ + Tegezúlet	+ || ॥ ॥ + Tigezúlnen
<i>Mas.</i>	|| 〇 ॥ ! : Ihégerin	|| + 〇 ॥ ! : Ihegrutenin
	+ || 〇 ॥ ! + Tihegerit	+ || 〇 ॥ ! + Tihegerutenin

Conjugation of Adjectives with the Personal Pronouns:—

· : || . . | ζ Yenícelṣa, rich.

Sing.	3rd P.	· : || . . | ζ + | · Enta yenícelṣa	he is rich
		· : || . . | + + | · Enta tenícelṣa	she is rich
		Λ : || . . | + { ζ : Cai { tenícelṣed | Ζ : Cam }	thou art rich
Plur.	1st P.	: || . . | + .. | Nec enícelṣaγ	I am rich
	3rd P.	! : || . . | - Ζ | + | · Entened enícelṣen	they (m.) } are
	2nd P.	+ ! : || . . | - Ζ | + | + | · Enteneted enícelṣenet	they (f.) } rich
Plur.	2nd P.	Ζ : || . . | + Ζ | : ' | · Agaṣened tenícelṣem	ye (m.) } are
	3rd P.	+ Ζ : || . . | + Ζ | + Ζ | : ' | · Agumated tenícelṣemet	ye (f.) } well
	1st P.	· : || . . | - Ζ | : | Necened nenícelṣa	we are well

Λ O : ζ Yéyored, well.

Sing.	3rd P.	Λ O : ζ + | · Enta yéyored	he is well
		Λ O : + + | · Enta téyored	she is well
		Λ Λ O : + { Ζ : Cay { teyóraded | Ζ : Cam }	thou art well
Plur.	1st P.	: Λ O : - .. | Nec ayóradəγ	I am well
	3rd P.	! Λ O : - Ζ | + | · Entened ayóraden	they (m.) } are
	2nd P.	+ ! Λ O : - Ζ | + | + | · Enteneted ayóradenet	they (f.) } well
Plur.	2nd P.	Ζ Λ O : + Ζ | : ' | · Agaṣened teyóradem	ye (m.) } are
	3rd P.	+ Ζ Λ O : + Ζ | + Ζ | : ' | · Agumated teyórademet	ye (f.) } well
	1st P.	Λ O : - Ζ | : | Necened néyored	we are well

|| : O Λ Déryal, blind.

Sing.	3rd P.	|| : O Λ - + | · Enta déryal	he is blind
		+ Ζ || : O Λ - + | · Enta deryalíyet	she is blind
		Λ || : O + { Ζ : Cay { téryaled | Ζ : Cam }	thou art blind
Plur.	1st P.	: || : O Λ - .. | Nec déryalaγ	I am blind
	3rd P.	! || : O Λ - Ζ | + | · Entened déryalen	they (m.) } are
	2nd P.	+ ! || : O Λ - Ζ | + | + | · Enteneted déryalyenet	they (f.) } blind
Plur.	2nd P.	Ζ || : O + Ζ | : ' | · Agaṣened téryalem	ye (m.) } are
	3rd P.	+ Ζ || : O + Ζ | + Ζ | : ' | · Agumated téryálemet	ye (f.) } blind
	1st P.	|| : O Λ - Ζ | : | Necened néderyal	we are blind

Comparative of Adjectives.

The comparative degree seems to be expressed by an indeclinable form of the Adjective, derived from the positive, apparently without any regularity, and which is preceded by the word Ο 'Ι ζ Yoger, more or greater, which is conjugated like other Adjectives. Ο 'Ι ζ when used without another Adjective, signifies greater or larger. Ο 'Ι ζ precedes, and the comparative form of the Adjective follows, the second of the two words compared.

The word : Λ Da8, which takes the suffix Pronouns, is used very frequently with the comparative form of the Adjective when the latter has a vilifying sense. : Λ precedes the indeclinable comparative.

The comparative requires the dative case after it.

Examples

Of some of the indeclinable comparative forms of Adjectives.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	
Ι O - Ζ Imágaran	Ι O : Ζ + Tém̄arin	large
Ι Ζ Ádan	· Ι Ζ · Édhenn	brave
Ζ Σ Iṣad	Ζ Σ · Óhod	bad
Λ # Ζ Yezíd	· Λ # + Tízúdi	sweet
· Η | · Ehle	+ Η | + Tehélast	industrious
+ Ζ Ζ Yágerat	· Ζ · Ágeri	civil
Ζ Ζ Ζ Semiéd	Ζ Ζ Ζ Tísmedi	cold
Ο - Ζ Yaqór	⊕ : + Táyart	dry
Ο Λ Aidier	Ο Λ | Nedíer	deep
+ Ζ Ζ Silyet	· Ζ Ζ + Ásil·pi	difficult
Ζ Ζ Nahiél	· Ζ Ζ + Téheli	easy
· Ζ Ζ Yódga	+ Ζ Ζ + Togdut	equal
Ζ Ζ Yénay	+ Ζ Ζ + Tenayéet	new
Ι Ζ Ζ Yérden	Ι Ζ Ζ Nérden	dirty

Superlative Degree.

The superlative absolute is formed by placing the word **·ι·α·** Iena, before the positive.

∴ Iena has the following inflections:—

	SING.	PLUR.
<i>Masc.</i>	· || : · Lena	|| : · Lena
<i>Fem.</i>	· | : + Tienan	+ || : · Icnanet

The superlative relative is expressed by means of the indeclinable word ||| Húlan, which is placed after the positive.

|||: Húlan, is sometimes used to express the superlative absolute.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinal Numbers.

The cardinal numbers from one to nineteen inclusive have both *masc.* and *fem.* forms. The tens and hundreds have but one form, which is *fem.*; and the thousands are *masc.*

	MASC.	FEM.
1	|ζ· Íyen	+ζ· Íyet
2	|○ Sin	+|○ Sinátet
3	Ξ○ .. Cerád	+Ξ○ .. Cerádet
4	# .. Coz	+# .. Acózett
5	Θ□○ Simús	+Θ□○ Simúset
6	ΘΞ○ Sodiés	+ΘΞ○ Sodíset
7	·○· Isá	+·○· Isáhat
8	□+· Itám	+□+· Itámet
9	·#+ Tezá	+!#+ Tezáhat
10	:○□ Maraš	+ :○□ Marašet
11	|ζΛ:○□ Maraš-ed-iyen	+ζΛ+:○□ Marašet-ed-iyet
12	|○Λ:○□ Maraš-ed-sin	+|○Λ+:○□ Marašet-ed-sinátet
13	Ξ○:Λ:○□ Maraš-ed-cerád	+Ξ○:Λ+:○□ Marašet-ed-cerádet
14	# :Λ:○□ Maraš-ed-coz	+# :Λ+:○□ Marašet-ed-acózett

	MASC.	FEM.
20	! : ○ □ + + + + ○	Sinátet-támarṣen
30	! : ○ □ + + Ǝ ○ : .	Cerádet-támarṣen
40	! : ○ □ + + # .. ·	Acózett-támarṣen
50	! : ○ □ + + ○ □ ○	Simúset-támarṣeu
100	· Ǝ □ +	Témede
200	Ǝ □ + + + + ○	Sinátet-temád
300	Ǝ □ + + Ǝ ○ : .	Cerádet-temád
400	Ǝ □ + + # .. -	Acózett-temád
500	Ǝ □ + + ○ □ ○	Simúset-temád
1000	○ □ ·	Agím
2000	○ □ · ○	Síngím
3000	○ □ · Ǝ ○ : .	Cerádgím
4000	○ □ · # ..	Cózgím
5000	○ □ · ○ □ ○	Simúsgím

Ordinal Numbers.

The ordinal numbers have always distinct *masc.* and *fem.* forms.

Example.

	MASC.	FEM.
1st	IO $\ddot{\text{A}}$: 8ázaren	+ $\odot \ddot{\text{A}}$ + Tázaret
2nd	I \odot : 8ánesin	+ $\dagger \odot$ + Tánsinatet
3rd	$\exists \odot \cdot \ddot{\text{I}}$: 8ancerád	+ $\exists \odot \cdot \ddot{\text{I}}$ + Tancerádet
4th	# $\cdot \ddot{\text{I}}$: 8anecóz	+ # $\cdot \ddot{\text{I}}$ + Tanecózet
5th	$\odot \square \odot$: 8ansimús	+ $\odot \square \odot$ + Tansimúset
6th	$\odot \exists \odot$: 8ansodiés	+ $\odot \exists \odot$ + Tansodiéset
7th	$\cdot \odot$: 8anisá	+ $\dagger \odot$ + Tanisáhat
8tb	$\square +$: 8anitám	+ $\square +$ + Tanítámet
9th	$\cdot \# +$: 8antezá	+ $\# +$ + Tantezáhat
10th	: $\odot \square$: 8anmaraδ	+ : $\odot \square$ + Tanmarašet
11th m.		8anmaraδ-ed-iyen
„ f.	+ $\zeta \wedge +$: $\odot \square$ +	Tanmarašet-ed-iyet
12th m.	$\mid \Theta \wedge$: $\odot \square$:	8anmaraδ-ed-sin
„ f.	+ + $\mid \Theta \wedge +$: $\odot \square$ +	Tanmarašet-ed-sinádet
13th m.	$\exists \odot \cdot \wedge$: $\odot \square$:	8anmaraδ-ed-cerád
f.	+ $\exists \odot \cdot \wedge +$: $\odot \square$ +	Tanmarašet-ed-cerádet

14th <i>m.</i>	# : A : ○ □ I :	8anmeraš-ed-coz
„ <i>f.</i>	+ # : A + : ○ □ I +	Tanmarašet ed-acózéte
20th <i>m.</i>	I : ○ □ + + + I O I :	8ansinátet-támaršen
„ <i>f.</i>	I : ○ □ + + + ! O I +	Tansinátet-támaršen
21st <i>m.</i>	I z A I : ○ □ + + + I O I :	8ansinátet-támaršen-ed-iyen
„ <i>f.</i>	+ I z A I : ○ □ + + + I O I +	Tansinátet-támaršen-ed-iyet
30th <i>m.</i>	I : ○ □ + + 3 O : . I :	8ancerádet-támaršen
„ <i>f.</i>	I : ○ □ + + 3 O : . I +	Tancerádet-támaršen
100th <i>m.</i>	. 3 □ + I I I I + : .	8aténigen-témide
„ <i>f.</i>	. 3 □ + + I I I I + +	Taténiget-témide
200th <i>m.</i>	3 □ + + + I O I I I I + : .	8aténigen-sinátet-temád
„ <i>f.</i>	3 □ + + + + I O + I I I I +	Taténiget-sinátet-temád
500th <i>m.</i>	3 □ + + ○ □ O I I I I + : .	8aténigen-simúset-temád
„ <i>f.</i>	3 □ + + ○ □ O + I I I I +	Taténiget-simúset-temád
1000th <i>m.</i>	□ I I I I I + : .	8aténigenagím
„ <i>f.</i>	. □ I I I I + + + □ I + : .	Taténigetagím
4000th <i>m.</i>	□ I I I I : # I I I I + : .	8aténigen-cózgim
„ <i>f.</i>	□ I I I I : # I I I I + +	Taténigetcózgim

Sentences exemplifying the rules on the Nouns Substantive and Adjective.

...□+· ○·	△△ △○· 三+·
entafóq Enúr	dadaγ emden Entenéδ
The light of the sun.	They are all there.
||.: :□· ○○○	△□□· #||| 三· :
enamanðcal Roris	nefúd nelóz Necenéδ
The son of the king.	We are hungry and thirsty.
||△ □· ||·	||○...□ |+!⊕○· 三+·
dalen Aigíni	maqórñin inisháhuten Entenéδ
The blue sky; or, the sky is blue.	They are great liars.
·□:□· չ·	|○· |○三· △չ·
amaγéši Cay	ansan andúran Aðeyd
Thou art a cheat.	Bring a little meat.
·||.:□· △չ·	·||#· | +○! :○: :○
ámieli Aðeyd	aðázlu n héret ýorec Reý
Bring the dinner.	I want something of you.

.. dájósen húlan yerín Enta He is most ill of them all.	.. Imokámed ogeráy Nec I am bigger than Mohammed.
.. yédeñen tógermet Agúmated Ye (<i>fem.</i>) are bigger than the women.	.. tehúsay Ifátmá tóger Enta She is prettier than Fatma.
.. túloq imóhaý ógerem Entenéd They are finer than the Tawarek.	.. óhod dað Cam Thou art more wicked than I.
.. isádaý Nec I am wicked.	.. óhod daðc Entenéd They are more wicked than thou.
.. éntecelt támarßen sodiését tezegerúnet Táyahamt A house sixty feet high.	..

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person.

	SINO.	PLUR.	
N. D. A.	I, me	..| Nec	{ m. Ξ|..| Necenéd f. Ξ+|..| Necéneted
G.	Of me	.| Ino	:||· Inanáy
			we, us (m.) we, us (f.) of us

Second Person.

	SINO.	PLUR.	
N. D. A.	Thou, thee	{ m. Ξ.. Cai f. Ξ.. Cam	{ m. Ξ|..|· Agašened f. Ξ+|..|· Agúmated
G.	Of thee	{ m. ..| Inéc f. ..| Iném	{ m. |..| Inošen f. +|..| Inécmet

Third Person.

	SINO.	PLUR.	
N. D. A.	He	.+| Enta	{ m. Ξ|+| Entenéd f. Ξ+|+| Entenetéd
She		.+| Enta	
G.	Of him or Of her	|Λ+| Entádih	{ f. Ξ+|+| Entenetéd
		⊙| Inis	{ m. |⊙| Inesan f. +|⊙| Inésnet
		+| Init	{ m. |..| of them

	SINO.	PLUR.	
I myself	||Ξ| Imánin	we ourselves	:||Ξ| Imánanaγ
Thou thyself	{ m. ..|Ξ| Imáneç f. Ξ|Ξ| Imáuem	ye yourselves	{ m. |..|Ξ| Imánošen f. +|Ξ|Ξ| Imanécmet
He himself	⊙|Ξ| Imánis	they themselves	{ m. |⊙|Ξ| Imánesan f. +|⊙|Ξ| Imánasnet
She herself	+|Ξ| Imánít		

SUFFIX PRONOUNS.

	First Person.	Second Person.	Third Person.
Sing.	{ m. i f. }	Ξ.. Cai	+ t
Plur.	{ m. :| anaγ f. }	{ Ξ.. Cam +Ξ.. Camet	{ ++ tet +|+ tenet

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive Pronouns are sometimes rendered by the genitive case of the Personal Pronouns.

There are also suffix Possessive Pronouns, which differ slightly from the suffix Personal Pronouns. They are as follows:—

	First Person.	Second Person.	Third Person.
Sing.	{ m. i f. }	.. ie	⊙ is
Plur.	{ m. :| anaγ f. }	{ Ξ im +Ξ ecmet	{ ++ it +|+ isan +|+ isnet

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Ξ Ma, who or what.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

	SING.	PLUR.
This	{ m. :| 8ah f. :Λ| 8adagy	{ m. :|Λ| 8ich f. :Λ+ Tadagh
These	{ m. :|+ Tich f. :Λ+ Tiedagy	

	SING.	PLUR.
That (near the person spoken to)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. : \wedge : \text{sadieh} \\ : \wedge : \text{Dieh} \\ f. : \wedge + \text{Tadieh} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. : \wedge : \text{sidielh} \\ : \wedge \wedge : \text{sidielday} \\ f. : \wedge + \text{Tidieh} \\ : \wedge \wedge + \text{Tidieday} \end{array} \right.$
That	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. : \wedge : \text{A8ein} \\ : \wedge : \text{8enda}y \\ : \wedge : \text{Henda}y \\ f. : \wedge + \text{Tenda}y \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. : \wedge : \text{Sienda}y \\ : \wedge : \text{Hienda}y \\ f. : \wedge + \text{Tienda}y \end{array} \right.$

ARTICLE.

In the Temahuq language there is no Article, either definite or indefinite.

For the indefinite Article, however, the numeral Adjective $\text{1}\cdot f\text{em}$.
 $+ \text{z}\cdot$ is sometimes employed.

SENTENCES EXEMPLIFYING THE RULES IN THE FOREGOING PAGES.*

Mátola túfat inec	Good morning
Mátolid	How dost thou do ?
sala eai ihan íselan	Hast thou any news ?
sergey íselan esádenenen eméderan	No news of importance
Enta yérin	He is ill
Edéal mesínay fólis	May God cure him !
Manítelid ihádan sieday	Where hast thou been these days ?
Tehúletin yóri	Salute him on my part .
Ehentaúded	Good bye !
Tidit inee	Thou art right
Máni flan	Where are they ?
Teried asázlo	Dost thou want anything ?
Edinzieyha deseád dayhéreten	We will buy some things
Daymáyemús dayhéreten	What kind of things ?
Iena	Very well
Áyana y enáqal tehcéldin	Let us go, we are late
Ani mer el saq imi	There is yet time
satetašad	Do not forget
Ayu deday	Come here
Ili áyil sanaýlinee	It is on thy right hand
Ili áyil santahálginee	It is on thy left hand
Cai sátelid asázlu	Hast thou business ?
Day túlog inec surfi	Be pleased to pardon me
Mata müsed cai	Who art thou ?
Ma ful etúsid	What are you come for ?
sar tamúsid ayezaén	Don't be troublesome
Mayemús enta	Who is he ?
Wieday isélan oláyan	This is good news

* I have thought it unnecessary in these sentences, as also in the Vocabulary, to give the words in the Towarek characters, as the orthography, owing to the absence of vowels, is so very imperfect.

Yemus ahal enegínan
 Enta elis tahataméla
 sadaγ yehreyd icmiman
 Edingel tufat
 Entahac ili aṣadém dedih
 Maful etúsid
 Mamúsan areyalen seγoric
 Yomarcai
 Emesi
 Madyola angac
 Emibálhalay
 Púlannáyaq
 Ma ican dien
 Ilámed

It was a rainy day
 He is a compassionate man
 This is a melancholy occurrence
 We shall go to-morrow
 Is any one there?
 Why art thou come?
 What money hast thou?
 Very well (you)!
 Sir!
 How is thy brother?
 I have been busy
 Yes! I saw him
 What is he doing there?
 He is studying

TEMAHUQ AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.*

B (⊕).

Ibdág—damp, *comp.*, abdug
 Tabdúg—cotton
 Tebegešt *pl.*, tebegeošen—mare
 Abaráqa *pl.*, ibaráqatan—course
 Abálbot—bag (of leather)
 Yéblis—angry
 Abarád *pl.*, ibáraden—boy
 Tabarát *pl.*, tibáraṭen—girl
 Abrúγ *pl.*, ibrúγan—dress, blanket
 worn by Arabs
 Abúrnuh *pl.*, ibúrnah—cloak
 Bénešieb—danger
 Ábat. *pres.*, itibat—to perish, die
 Iba—death

D (Δ).

Ed—and
 Ádabu—ability, possibility
 Yedóbet *fem.*, tedóbet *comp.*,
 ádabu—able
 Tidebut *pl.*, tídeba—bedstead
 Diday—here
 Daydaγ—there
 Dedieh—there
 Day—from
 Adcer—anger

Ihédeer—angry (in anger)
 Edih—then (*it.* dunque)
 Adihereyen—circumstance, ac-
 cident, event
 Idel *pres.*, itádel—to play, dance
 Ádela—amusement
 Edelcél—argument
 Idálen—blue
 Idmáran—bosom (breasts)
 Dien—these
 Dinig—above
 Édunet—people, *pl.* of aṣadém
 Aídeer—deep, *comp.*, nedeer
 Idar—olive
 Darúγ—brass
 Idrár—calm
 Adrár *pl.*, idraren—mountain
 Idérat—fat, *comp.*, tadent
 Idést, itádest—to arrange
 Dat—before
 Iedet *pres.*, idíet—to bite
 Tidit—true
 D8 (comparative form)
 Deséad—some
 Dayármud—quickly, immediately
 Edošeni—conversation
 Tidešt—assembly

* NOTE.—In order to facilitate reference to the Vocabulary I have placed letters with an analogous sound, or which are easily mistaken either by travellers or natives of different districts, consecutively, without considering the order of the alphabet.

D (Ξ).

Ad—wind
Dúfer—after
Dúfer amáyri—afternoon
Yédeal, *pres.*, idáceal—to carry, raise, climb
Tédeón, *pl.*, of tamat
Edcal, tedeal—excellent
Yedcar—full (*comp.*, edhenu)
Adban, *fem.*, tadhant—brave
Adar—foot
Tadrut—air

F (Φ).

Yefid—thirsty
Táfuca, *pl.*, tifác8en—a body, corpse
Taſq—the sun
Fol—against, through
Yéfela, *pres.*, itáfela—to come from
Iflas, tiflas—faithful
Ifis, *pres.*, ifellast—to believe
Táflist, *pl.*, tifélas—confidence
Folas—because
Ufur, *pres.*, itáfur—to conceal
Ifraγ, tifray—crooked, *comp.*, áfarag
Afus—hand
Tufat—to-morrow
Taftaq, *pl.*, tifitaγ—a bed
Fa8—always
Tafa8t—light

G (Γ)

Iga, itag—to act
Ige, *pl.*, igitan—action
Ige itáge—to become
Ig—son
Ig γám—cousin (uncle's sou)
Igbas—cautious

Yogda, togda—equal
Toydút—equality
Agad—arrival (see esadín)
Agaded—a bird
Yogig—distant
Igig—distancee
Oguh—access
Ígehed, *pres.*, itágeh—to admit
Tágile, *pl.*, tigel8en—bread baked in the ground
Yógem, *pres.*, itágem—to draw drag
Egemad, *pres.*, itágemad—to go out, appear
Egmud—appearauce
Igmeiy, *pres.*, igámmey—to address, claim, demand
Ágamey—a claim
Egen—army
Aigini—sky, heaven
Egínan—rain
Aginena, *pl.*, igénenáton—shore, bank (of a stream)
Ger—between
Ígere, ígru—to comprehend
Tegerúe, *pl.*, tigérucen—a cloud
Ageut—abundance
Ige8a, *pres.*, itige8a—to disappear point
Egiošer, *pl.*, egiošeren—breadth
Gezúl, *fem.*, tegezúlnet, *pl.*, gezúlnen, tegezúlnen, *comp.*, tigheli—short
Yogaz—careful

Γ (>:

Ípá, *pres.*, iqá—to dig a hole
Áyaba, *pl.*, iqáhatan—bridle
Ye8bel, *pres.*, iqábbel—to accept
Iyf—head

Íyahad—corrupt
Táyahamt—house
Táyahst, *pl.*, tiqa—dish
Aqil—arm, right arm
Iqlil, *pres.*, iqálil—to continue
Aqlal—continual
Íqlay, *pres.*, ilqállay—to circulate
Táyaleyt—circulation
qam—uncle
Uyun—(see yeqan)
Ayan, *pl.*, iyunan—cord (see yegan)
Iyna—contented
Táyanat—a basket
Táyanast—contentment
Eyair—copper
yor—with, from, near
yóri—I have
Táyara—care, conduct
Yéyored—well, in good health
Ayrem, *pl.*, iyámen—city
Ta8arinit, *pl.*, ta8arínesan—character
Ta8arinit, *pl.*, ta8ari8euit—condition
Táyart—dryuess (see yaqor)
Táyasa, *pl.*, tiyasen—body (a living body)
Iyče, *pres.*, itáyeše—to cheat
Iytas, *pres.*, iyáttas—to determine
Yéy8eit, *pres.*, iyá8eit—to catch

C (:).

Yóca, *pres.*, itácu—to blaze
Tueut—a blaze
Cud—although
Yecúdelt, *pres.*, itácedelt—to deny
Yecfid—to givo
Ecehi, feahan—a cock

Ielócalo, *pres.*, itielúcalu—to contain
Tecált—care
Tecélt—foot (measure)
Ticma—affliction, misfortune
Iema, *pres.*, icémé—to afflict
Yecúu, *pres.*, itúcan—to admire, be astonished
Yecún, *fem.*, tacún—curious
Tucunt—admiration, curiosity, astonishment
Ican, *pres.*, itácan—to do, make
Iena (superlative form)
Iena—very well! all right!
Ierah, *pres.*, icérrah—to acquire
Yecus—hot, *comp.* tucusi
Yecsúd, *pres.*, itúcsad—to fear, apprehend
Ieast, *pres.*, itácast—to save, deliver
Icasatamar, *pres.*, itácasatámar—to despair
Ocus natámar—despair
Iesant icássant—to dislike
Icshé—discovery
Yócay, *pres.*, itácay—to awake
Tecáya, *pl.*, ticáya8en—bread baked in an oven

Q (...).

Iqad, *pres.*, itáqad—to burn
Yeqan, *pres.*, itáqau—to bind
Uyun, *pl.*, tisoynesen—a ligature
Yaqur—dry
Yaqor, *pres.*, itáyara—to dry
Yágerat, *comp.*, áqeri—civil, polite, decent
Iqas, *pres.*, itáqas—to clap hands
Táqist—a clapping of hands

K (:).

Ak—milk
 Aksacáyen—fresh milk
 Aksayándasen—huttermilk
 Iklast, *pres.*, ikállast—to settle, deliver
 Okúmedur—eternal
 Tékerat—a hag (of linen)
 Yekáyent, *pres.*, itákayent—to deceive
 Temakáyent—deceit (see amakayen)

H (!).

Hédig, *pres.*, izázig—to clean
 Hedieg, *fem.*, hedigiet—clean
 Shud, *pl.*, shuden—crime
 Ahad—day
 Iháqayen—red
 Ahagar, *pl.*, ihágaren—a Tarki
 Ihégerin, *fem.*, ihégerit, *pl.*, ihégeruténin—long
 Hie—quickly
 Ihle, tihle—busy
 Ahal—day
 Acahal—day by day, daily
 Húllan (superlative form)
 Húllan—yes!
 Tahálgi—left arm
 Ehni—blood
 Ifáy diséhni—it bleeds
 Ehén, ihénan—tent
 Ahúndaßen—again, also
 Táhanint, *pl.*, tihúnán—pity, compassion
 Ahar—lion
 Yéhereg—adjacent
 Heret—thing, anything
 Tahort—door
 Ychúsay—pretty

Tahátamela—compassion
 Téhetint, *pl.*, tihetan—a box
 Elhaṣa—atmosphere
 Yeháṣah, *pres.*, ihúbab—to answer
 Elhúbab—an answer
 Táhuṣart, *pl.*, tíhuṣaren—carpet
 Tihay—darkness
 Yehazd itahazd—to approach

L (II).

Yóla, *pres.*, itílu—to grant, accord
 Ilá—to be
 Eljohal—ignorant
 Yólay—beautiful, fine, good
 Túloq—beauty, goodness
 Tal·ya, *pl.*, til·yisen—command
 Il·yáda—custom
 Il·yun, *pres.*, iláyjan—to curse
 Elá·yjet—a malediction, curse
 Yol·yút, *fem.*, tol·yút; *pl.*, ol·yein; *pl.*, ol·yútenet; *comp.*, asil·yi—difficult
 Elóci, *fem.*, telócit—a calf
 Yelícan—certain, sure
 Ilcámás iláccamas—to attend
 Talqáhṣat, *pl.*, tilqáhṣaten—a cup (coffee cup)
 Yelil, *pres.*, itílal—to help, aid
 Telilt—aid, assistance
 Ilámed—he is learning
 Telamíd—pupils
 Lemied, *fem.*, lemediyet; *comp.*, tclmudi—elastic
 Teliemša, *pl.*, teliemšaßen—a basin
 Talemt, *pl.*, tilamen—a she camel
 Ilámuž—deep
 Yelimzagen—cool
 Elis, *pl.*, meden—man

Yelsa—to dress
 Télsedas—again
 Yelsa—extensive, broad
 Yelsa—amply
 Ilseyt iláseyt—to conduct
 Yeloz—hungry

M (॥).

Am—mouth
 Ma—who, what, why
 Em—when
 Imdá, *pres.*, imúddu—to finish
 Ámidi, *pl.*, imídißen; *fem.*, timidit; *pl.*, timidißen—a companion
 Imda—every; imdan—all
 Medan—account
 Meden, *pl.* of elis
 Madyøyen—cause
 Eméder—important
 Imádray, *pres.*, itámadray—to despise
 Amagíni—supper
 Ám·yad, *pl.*, im·yad—Tarki of vile caste
 Imýúnen, *pres.*, itímýunen—to dispute
 Temýúnant—a dispute
 Ám·yarin—father
 Temýeriniſ—ability
 Amaýéše, *pl.*, imayeše—a cheat (see iréše)
 Yem·yút—artful, skilful
 Amécnou—accommodation, from inminac
 Ímiclø, *pres.*, itámiclø—to dine
 Ámicli—dinner
 Yemiclølø—bright
 Yemúcus, *pres.*, itimucus—to dismiss
 Temácer—a bottle

Ínáqaran, *pl.*, imaqrneu; *comp.*, Tém·yarin—large, great
 Amóhaq, *pl.*, imóhaq—Tarki (of noble caste)
 Yémihal—active
 Imáhsar, *pres.*, itámhśar—to convey
 Amakáyen, *fem.*, temakáyent; *comp.*, temakóyne (see yekaýent) cunning
 Temakaýent—deceit
 Elmelf—cloth
 Ámílel—white
 Yemún, *pres.*, itumund—to appear
 Yemún—celebrated
 Amán—water
 Yemínda, *fem.*, taminda; *comp.*, amindu—old
 Iminda, *pres.*, itamindu—to conclude
 Amindu—conclusion
 Támenast, *pl.*, timenáseu—a cup
 Amanócal—king, sultan
 Amenáyen—to compare
 Ámeni, *pl.*, imnitán—comparisou
 Tamart—a heard
 Amerzsás—debt
 Amis, *pl.*, imnas—a he-camel
 Yemús—is
 Mayemús—who is it?
 Mesí—lord, sir
 Mesinay—God (our Lord)
 Tímesi—hell
 Imiscal, *pres.*, itámiscal—to change
 Amiscal—a change
 Amasúr—arm (elbow to wrist)
 Amséras, *pl.*, imsérasen—degree, step
 Amístan—courage

Yemút—dead
Tamútast—death
Imtérad, *pres.*, imítterad—to desire
Yemíterad, *comp.*, ámterad—to desirous
Amatésa, *comp.*, amátisa—cowardly
Yemútased—afraid
Tamát, *pl.*, tédeñen—woman
Ámañay, *pl.*, imáñayen—a chief
Emíyelel—auxiliary
Imezey, *pres.*, itámezey—to condemn, decide
Tamazúq—dwelling (see izay)
Tamízuq—absence

N (I).

In—of
Ini, *pl.*, íntan—color
Ena—to tell, say
Anédabu, *fem.*, tenédabut; *pl.*, iníduba; *fem.*, tinínuba—capable, competent
Yinfí, *fem.*, tinfí—advantageous
Tinfa—advantage
Unfas—breath
Ung, *pl.*, úngaten—brother
Tinga, *pres.*, tenang—to bake, v.n.
Ténegešt—roar, roaring
Tenýárbiet—dish
Tenáγrift, *pl.*, tináγrifén—a small box
Yenícelṣa—rich
Anúcamam—a crowd
Yeníbege, *comp.*, enhegi—agreeable
Nahíel, *fem.*, tenahífelet; *comp.*, ténheli—easy
Animíuac—convenient

Ánniger, *pl.*, animágeren—a degree, step
Enimáhray—contrary, different
Anmáhray—difference
Inmínaç, *pres.*, ámminac—to accommodate
Inin, *pres.*, itinin—to confess
Añier—a lamp
Ténere, *pl.*, tinárišen—country
Anisbábut—a liar
Enisdében, *pl.*, inisdúbau—a bridegroom
Tenisdébint, *pl.*, tinisdúban—a bride
Ansán—meat, flesh
Tenásábt—a bow (of an archer)
Nañára—a Christian
Enta—he, she
Entádib—she
Túnte, *pl.*, túntašen—a female
Eñeti—beginning
Enáya—to see
Yenáy, tenáy—new
Tenáya—authority, dominion
Anaýna, *pl.*, inaýnau—a bell

R (O).

Tára—affection
Iréd—wheat
Yérden, *comp.*, nerden—dirty
Urdáz—thunder
Írda, *pres.*, irúddä—to assent, comply
Tiradašt—assent
Túrifit, *pl.*, túrifén—a boat
Írgel, *pres.*, irággel—to shut, fasten
Yérmaγ, *pres.*, irámmáγ—to alarm
Yóram, *pres.*, itáram—to attempt

Yérmaγ—anxious
Tarimiéq—anxiety
Yerín—ill
Yerin itieran—to ail
Irne, *pres.*, irúnut—to conquer
Irna, *fem.*, tirna—conqueror
Túrna, *pl.*, túrnášen—disease
Arúri—the back
Róris, *pl.*, médanis—boy, son
Íras, *pres.*, írras—to decrease, decline
Eris—below
Arút—ancient
Irtáy—dirty
Yerá—already, sometime ago
Areyálen—money (reals)
Iržé, *pres.*, irazze—to break

S (O).

Yésu, *pres.*, itúsu—to cough
Tisut—a cough
Yósed, *pres.*, itásed—to come
Yésdaš, *pres.*, isáddas—to assemble, consist
Yesódan, *pres.*, isádan—to count, account
Tásafrud, *pl.*, tisáfarađ—broom, brush
Ísnafran, *pres.*, isánafran—to choose
Isúfart, *pres.*, itásufart—to cure
Asúfar—medicine
Esúgdu—argument
Tesúgenet—blamo
Sújl—to close
Isáγaran—wood
Sáγat—bouř
Isáyatas, *pres.*, íyari—to call
Íscalal, *pres.*, isáccalal—to weep
Ísearat, *pres.*, isácearat—to compel

Isáklac, *fem.*, tiensaklac—civil, polite
Isla, *pres.*, isélla—to bear
Íselan—news
Siljet—difficulty (see olγut)
Yesólaq, *pres.*, isálaq—to adopt
Isilsan—clothes (seo yelsa)
Isimdi, *pres.*, isimdu—to accomplish
Samied, *fem.*, samediat, *pl.*, isaméđ-nin-tisamednin—cold
Ismécas, *pres.*, isámmecas—to alter
Simem, *fem.*, simemiýet; *comp.*, tesími—bitter
Ismétert isámmetert—to charge, order
Isan, *pres.*, isant—to acquaint
Iséna—to know
Ísan-tisan—clever
Íssen-itássen—to consider
Isinga, *pres.*, isauga—to bake, v.t.
Ásingi—a cook
Saisangin—a baker
Isinγal, *pres.*, isanγal—to plough, cultivate
Esenγat—art, skill
Isinse, *pres.*, isánse—to apply for
Isinta, *pres.*, isánta—to begin
Ásinti—beginning, commencement
Isérdal, *pres.*, isárd—to borrow
Isaraýteg—a comb
Yóses—alone
Túsist—distress
Yóses-itásas—to assure
Yesíscat, *fem.*, tesíscat; *pl.*, isíscašen, *fem.*, isíscášnet—chief
Isásar—a chain

Isísten, *pres.*, isásten—to ask
Asiti, *fem.*, tasitit; *pl.*, asúten;
 pl. fem., asútenet—additional
Yestic—empty, *comp.*, tistac
Isátasfan, *fem.*, tisátasfat—black
Isás, *pres.*, isás—to drink
Iságád, *pres.*, isággad—to behold

S (Ξ).

Yeşca, *pres.*, isác—to build
Taşacáṣt, *pl.*, tisácaṣen—a building
Yeşohat-teşohat—correct
Aşuhat teşuhat—strong, *comp.*, aşahat

Ş (Ξ).

Işád—bad, wicked
Ișea, *pres.*, išúccu—to accuse
Eşúq—doubt
Aşráduq—agreement
Yéšeşert, *pres.*, itášeşert—to consult
Yéšişaş—anxious

T (+).

Yoté, *pres.*, itat—to add
Itáb, *pres.*, itátab—to drop
Tétebt—a drop
Itbát—good! it will do!
Itbát—already
Itágaṣan—careful
Tolam—a like
Itéran—stars
Yetáşa-itátaşa—to forget

T (Ξ).

Tiet—blossom, flower

S (:).

8iedaγ, *fem.*, tiedaγ—this
8eyór—with
Esádin, *pres.*, edaδdin—to amount to
Yeşádin, *pres.*, ehínye8ad—to arrive
Tášacast—wild beast
8ála (sign of interrogative)
Taşienist, *pl.*, ti8ienas—a circle
8ar—not
8erger—nothing
Išarcay—duty
Išás, *pres.*, igás—to boil
Išát, *pres.*, igát—to strike
Teşáte—a blow
8atičnan—author, originator
Yeşaýd, *pres.*, itáseyd—to bring
Yó8áy tecerat, *pres.*, itáseytecerat
 —to complain
8ayferánen—barber
8aysángin (see isinga)
A8azl8—affair, business

Y (ζ).

Ayu—come!
Ay, *pl.*, ayen—male
Ayd—dog
Aydier—bottom
Yóger—greater, more
Aynad—blacksmith, farrier
Iyendéran, *fem.*, tiyendéran; *pl.*, imaderóyen—timaderóyen;
 comp., timaderit—small, little
Andúran—a little
Iyendaγ—again, likewise, also
Ays—horse
Yoyé, *pres.*, ityé—to allow
Agezaien—troublesome

Z (₩).

Izaγ, *pres.*, itazay—to dwell
Yezúgdah, *fem.*, tezúgdah; *comp.*, ázigdeh—content
Yezegerúten, *fem.*, tezegerútenet
 —high
Azal-n-aman—current of water
Azímizi, *pres.*, izámazi—to distinguish
Izínea, *pres.*, izánca—to avoid
Azinca, *pl.*, izíncahan—delay
Yézinhel, *pres.*, izánhel—to assist
Ázinhel—assistance

Z (#).

Izá—acid
Yezózil, *pres.*, izúzul—to advise
Azúzil—advice
Yezózult, *pres.*, izozult—to approve
Yežied, *comp.*, tizudi—sweet
Azil, *pl.*, yezlan—bough, branch
Tezélmuzt—depth (see ilamuz)
Yezun, *pres.*, itužan—to divide

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